G. C. TORBETT & CO.

E.G. EASTHAW, F.C. DUNNINGTON, & G. C. FORRETT BUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1856.

We print to-day a very interesting letter from a new correspondent in California. We shall be glad to hear from the writer often.

PATRIOTIC LETTER.

The letter from Gen. Pillow, in our paper to-day, will be read with regret by thousands of democrats in this and other States who had hoped to see his name on the Democratic National ticket. Yet all will admire the patriotism which dictates his course and the wisdom of his counsels.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF TENNESSEE.

We are upon the eve of the most important political struggle known to the history of the country-a struggle, not between old national parties upon great national principles; but between the nocratic party, with the remaining few of the old line whigs on the one side, and all the dangerous isms and sectional organizations upon the other-a struggle, involving, not mere questions of policy as to the administration of the Goverament, but questions entering into the very organization of our republican institutions-ques tions which concern the peace and quietude of the domestic circle, that enter into the nearest and most sacred relations of life, that concern alike the humbles; and the lordliest man, and which should so move the patriotism of the country as to make every freeman an active participant in the important drams of the times. Many of our friends are relying too confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people. No one has more confidence than ourselves in the sober-second thought of the American masses; but it should be remembered that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The greatest danger to our free institutions arises from occasional apathy and seeming indifference of the people to the management of their political institutions. They should remember that they themselves are the sovereign power-that we have no royal authorities to manage our government for us -that we must manage it ourselves, for good or for evil.

Let us not deceive ourselves, then. Let not the national men of the country rely too confidently upon their strength. It is the worst policy in the world to despise the power of our enemy. They are marshalling their forces with unceasing watchfulness and untiring energy. They are busy stiring up all the strongest passsions of society, from the stump and the pulpit-love for the negro, hatred for the foreigner, a professed enthusiasm for the Bible and a persecuting hatred for the catholic, are all strongly commingling in the same boiling cauldron. We have madness and secrecy to combat-abolition fanaticism at the North and knownothing oaths and organizations at the South. We I shall come unless prevented by a canonical imhave talent combined against us-men long used pediment. I shall personally visit the Apostolic See to all the shifts and tricts of partizan intrigues The most adroit humbugs will be practised. The boldest denunciations will be made. The wildest burrahs will be raised. We must count upon a host of presses-upon the activity of the towns-upon documents, tracks, speeches, mass meetings and secret devices-upon streams of money contributed by the cities and villages. The struggle will be strong, the battle will be hot. To counteract this we must stretch every nerve, array all our forces and loose not a moment for preparation, nor a man in the action. For this purpose we address the democracy of this State. We warn them of what they have to encounter. We point out the remedy. It consists of one important word-organization. You must prepare vourselves - organize vourselves thoroughly, or you may be defeated. This organisation to be effective must be complete. It must consist of every means calculated to rouse up the public mind, to enlighten the people and to bring

every democrat to the polls. For this purpose organize yourselves in country and towns, throughout the State. Establish Duno-CRATIC ASSOCIATIONS every where. Let those associations be so organized as to have a committee to collect members; a committee of invitation to invite speakers to address them in frequent and public meetings; a committee to collect funds; a committee to obtain documents and circulate them throughout the bailiwick within the scope of the association; a corresponding Secretary to communicate with other portions of the State. Such associations will constitute the most effective instruments of organization.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS, is indispensible. Let those documents be well selected, comprising facts and arguments calculated to refute and overthrow the sophistries of our opponents.

With proper organization-with harmony, union and energy-we are confident of success-of the proudest triumph in the history of the country. Let us then have a thorough, wise and efficient organization-promptly adopted, vigorously executed, and sleeplessly maintained, till the very last tap of the drum!

THE PENITENTIARY. The k. n. papers of this city yesterday made the

following announcement: OFFICERS OF THE PENITENTIARY .- We understand that on yesterday the following elections were made of officers of the Penitentiary, viz:

Agent and Keeper-D. C. Love. Treasury Clerk-J. J. S. Billings. Auditing Clerk-John T. Bland. Physician -- Dr. Felix Robertson.

Chaplain-Rev. W. H. Wharton. There's an unsettled question as to the power of the two Inspectors who made these elections to act in the premises.

-- Referring to this subject, we explain, that an article promised by us a day or two since is deferred for information to be derived from a gentleman not now in the city.

NULIFICATION IN CHIO.

Ohio abolitionism is following the example of their confederates in Massachusetts. The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following remarks upon a recent nullification move in the Ohio legislature :

The house of representatives at Columbus, under pretense of guarding the "right of habeas corhas passed a law of the most "nullification" pus," has passed a law of the intentionally calcula-tendency. It is directly and intentionally calculated to render void and inoperative the fugitive slave law in Ohio. It is so framed as to render a collision between the state and national authorities, in regard to the rendition of slaves, inevitable. was suggested by, and, in some of its features, bears a resemblance to the infamous so-called "per-sonal liberty bill" of Massachusetts. For the first time in our political history has the black and traitorous flag of mullification been reared in this state. For the first time is it sought to disregard and trample under foot a law of congress, which ena provision of the federal constitution.forces a provision of the federal constitution.

Should it pass the senate the next fugitive slave case will be very likely to be productive of an armed and bloody collision between the authorities of the Ohio in an attitude of hostility to the Union.

We shall see if there is patriotism and honesty enough in the senate to reject this infamous statute, which has been gotten up on purpose to weaken the bonds that attach Ohio to the lederal compact, But we must say we have little confidence in that body, which is composed and made up of the same reckless and abandoned partisans who bear sway in the house. But the people of Union-loving and patriotic Ohio will visit upon the authors and prosectors of this law, and all who sustain it, the heavy hand of indignation. It will render conclusive what we have for a long time asserted: that the black republican leaders were in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and that they are employing every measure likely to bring about such a cop-

OATH OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP. The following paragraph appeared in the Guartte

"Our neighbor of the Union and American calls on some one, who has authority to speak, and asks whether the "saumptions" of Mr. Chapman are corrector not. Mr. Chapman, himself, defines his position this morning. Without at all desiring to be sition this morning. Without at all desiring to be a particeps argumenti in this matter, we beg leave to request our neighbor, while in a 'calling' humor. next to 'call opon' the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville as to the nature of the oath of allegiance he took to the Pope when ordained. Will our

Let us first say this: that it is not our provinceas editors of a political journal, to attack or defend the religious sentiments of any branch of the Christian Church. Our province 15, to keep religious and political matters separate." We are not to be forced into the position of defenders of the Catholie faith. And it is only when palpable misrepresentations of the practices of that church are used as a justification of the anti-democratic knownothing party that a correction of such misrepre-

sentations comes within our province. During a long residence in this city, we have often heard the "Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville" spoken of as a good citizen. We believe he is Kentuckian by birth, and, in former party divisions, he was a decided Clay whig. But so far as we have heard, he never attempted to exert any political influence, beyond that of his own vote. which, when given at all, was always given the whig candidates. As he never attempted to bring the weight of any clerical influence over others which he may have possessed against us, we respected his right to vote against us himself, and never questioned his sincerity. We never had even the slightest personal acquaintance with him, and never spoke to him until yesterday. Why, then, should the editors of the Gagette, who have been personally acquainted with the Bishop always, and who were his political associates and friends until a year and a half ago, when they left the whig party to which he still adheres-why should they ask us to call on the Bishop for his oath?

We should have paid no attention to a request which could have had no other object than to make t appear that we were bound to defend the Cathoics against their assailants. But the Bishop, having seen the paragraph above copied, called on us yesterday and handed us the oath with a request to print it, We shearfully comply with the request. The oath is contained in a pamphlet entitled "Form of Consecration of a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church," page 31, and is as fol-

FORM OF THE OATH. "I N. Elect of the Church of N, shall be from his hour henceforward obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to the most blessed Father Pope N. and to his successors canonically chosen. (a) I shall assist them to retain and defend against any man whatever, the Roman Popedom, without prejudice to my rank. (b) I shall take care to preserve, delend, and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of the Pope, and of his successors, as afroesaid. With my whole strength I shall observe, and cause to be observed by others, the rules of the holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances, or dispositions, and mandates of the Apostolic See. (c) When called to a synod, I blessed Father N. and his successors as aforesaid, of my whole pastoral office, and of every thing in any way appertaining to the state of my Church to the discipline of the clergy and people, and to the salvation of the souls entrusted to my care, and I shall humbly receive in return the Apostolic mandates, and most diligently execute them. But if I be prevented by a lawful impediment, I shall perform all the things aforesaid by a certain mes-senger specially authorised for this purpose, a priest of the diocese, or by some other secular, or regular priest of tried virtue and piety, well instructed on

I shall not sell, nor give away, nor mortgage enfeoff anew, nor in any way alienate the possess sions belonging my table, (d) without the leave of the Roman Pontiff. And should I proceed to any alienation of them, I am willing to contract by the very fact the penalties specified in the Constitution published on this subject." (c)

all the above subjects.

When the formulary has been recited, the Consecrator holding with both his hands the book of the Gospels open on his lap, the Elect still kneeling before him, touches the sacred text with both hands, and says : " So may God help me, and these holy Gospels of God." Then, and not before, the Consecrator says : "Thanks be to God."

Notes on the Oath -(a) Canonice intrantibus The canonical entrance into office by regular election in conformity with the secred carons is the ground of the Pontiff's claim to obedience; and his authority is exercised in the just and equitable spirit of the Canons.

(b) SALVO MEO ORDINE. This exception is worthy of attention. In supporting the privileges of the Pontiff, the hishop does not forego any of the rights of his order, or piedge himself to any act inconsistent with his office.

(c) The various decrees, mandates, or other enctments here referred to, are such as are strictly within the limits of the ecclesiastical authority. (d) Measu means the provisions for the support of the Binhop, especially the revenues, or real es-taste appropriated for the purpose. The actual incumbent is not allowed to dispose of this property, or to encumber it to the prejudice of his successor. This clause, however, has little reference to us, as we have not ecclesiastical benefices.

(e) The penalties are ecclesiastical censures, inflicted by a Papal decree on such as alienate Church property contrary to the canons.

NASHVILLE, April 4, 1856. MESSES. EDITORS: Being in your city on a visit. I was not a little amused this morning, at an editorial in the "Duily Gazette." under the head "ne-TURNED"-in which it is announced W. N. BILBO has this morning arrived from the North, on his return from the Know-Nothing Convention.

The editorial proceeds, "he," (Mr. Bilbo) "has had an ample opportunity of judging how the nominations (of Fillmore and Donelson) are received. and he assures us that there will be such an uprising of the masses of all parties to the support of Fillmore and Donelson as will utterly astound the opponents of the American party."

Now, what does this mean? It surely does not mean to declare as the opinion of Mr Bilbo, or the writer of the editorial, in advance of the nominations yet to be made on the part of the democracy, that the democratic party North, without even waiting to see who may be placed upon their own ticket and to ascertain whether the ticket when formed, will be acceptable or objectionable, have determined to participate in this "uprising" against their own ticket and their own party! No, no! sonably conjecture now, any defection of the Northern democracy to our ticket in advance of its selection! Then, what does it mean? Simply, I suppose, that Mr. Bilbo has a hope that the Northern know nothings and BLACK REPUBLICANS will produce this "uprising" in favor of Fillmore and Donelson, which "will utterly astound the opponents of the American party!" In other words, it is only regarded as an honest, though perhaps unguarded REPUBLICANS of the North will coalesce with their | ical debater, Mr. B, is the very man for the emer-

feat the democracy of the country! state and the general government. It will put an amalgamation with Northern abolitionists; and with the tact and sober judgment of maturer years. I suppose we should expect, in order to win, it What say the democracy of the Seventh? H. should be permitted to woo the SLACE REPUBLICANS! That's all your chance, gentlemen, and if the abolitionists of the North, are really billing and cooing

To KEEP Ecos.—During a long voyage to South
America, it was noticed how fresh the eggs continued to be. The steward was called on for his to you, you had better "strike while the iron is hot," for there will not be a "greassy spet" left of hot," for there will not be a "greassy spet" left of packed it down in small bexes—raisin boxes—and afterwards about once a week, turned over your ticket, in the South, after the announcement every box but the one out of which he was using.

> A VISITOR. A late Illinois paper contains the announ

LETTER PROM GEN. PILLOW

a the Union and Austican, the fact that the Little Rock Democrat had placed my name at the head of that paper for the Vice Presidency, I enclose you herewith a copy of a letter I addressed on the 1st inst, to the E litor of that paper.

I have thought proper to do this, that the country may be aware of my position, and that my name may not tend to divert the attention of my friends, from others, with juster claims than my own, for the Vice Presidency.

I am gentlemen, your ob't, serv't, Gio, J. Pillow.

To Editors Union and American.

MAURY COURTY, TENNESSKE. My DEAR SIR: Perceiving that you have placed the names of James Buchanan and myself, at the head of your paper, for President and Vice-President of the United States, Howe it to the partiality which induced this expression of your wishes, o make you my grateful acknowledgements : But must, nevertheless, be permitted to say, that I either expect or desire my name to be brought before the National Convention; and I have uniformly so expressed myself to those friends with whom have had personal intercourse.

I am well aware that I have many friends, through out the country, North and South, who deem me not unworthy of public trust, and I hope am not indifferent to the considerations of regard. which their disposition to elevate me to a position so exalted, would seem to indicate. But, if I know myself, I have much less concern for my own personal advancement, than for the peace and quiet of the country, and the perpetuity of the Union of the

There is no sacrifice which the patriot should not make to restore harmony to the public mind, and to give strength and permanency to the Confederation. But, I cannot suppose, that the use of my name, would tend to produce either result.

We have, in the Democratic party, many able statesmen whose opinions are known to be Nation d, and in whose hands, the interests and honor of the country would be safe. Prominent among these, are our present Chief Magistrate, and James BUCHANAN and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The Administration of the first, has been eminently National and patriotic.

Mr. Buckanan is known to be a sound Narional Democrat, of great experience and ability. And though Mr. Douglas is comparetively a young manhe has few superiors in the Nation, and I know of no Northern statesman in whom the South could more fully confide. With either of these distinguished gentlemen, and any sound Southern statesman for Vice-President, I cannot doubt our success in the great coming contest.

From the indications of public sentiment in the South, it is manifest that the Southern people are enerally satisfied with the Administration of resident Pizzoz. It is equally manifest, that if he has the same strength at the North, that he has at the South, he will be re-nominated. In my humble judgment it is due President Preson's fidelity to the Constitutional rights of the South, that | swarm of emancipated (?) colored women and girls, who he tender (by her vote) to him, a re-nomination In so doing, the South will have performed a duty that she owes to herself, no less than to a President. who has been true to her rights under circumstances of great embarrassment and difficulty.

If, however, it shall be found, as many suppose is the fact, that President PIERCE cannot unite the Northern Democracy, or if the party shall determine to adhere to the one term system, as the wisest and salest usage, then the necessity which may constrain the selection of some other statesman, will not compromise the South. No man's personal wishes should stand in the way of the success of the party; and I know President Pizzes well enough to be satisfied that he would not desire to do so. His past history should exempt him from a suspicion so unjust to his reputation.

In the coming contest, it is almost certain that the Northern Democracy will have to contend against the black republicans and know-nothings united. With them, therefore, the contest will be hard fought, and may be of doubtful result. Their defeat will be our defeat. The issues involved in the contest are, the rights of the South, and the existence of the Union.

As theirs will be the hard portion of the field. and ours the loss in case of defeat, I could not (were I a member of the Convention) be induced to force any man upon the Northern Democracy, upon whom they could not unite, and under whose lead they did not believe they could make a successful

In a contest involving issues of such momentous concern, no effort should be spared to conciliate every important element of strength, short of an abandonment of principle.

Such, my dear General, are my views, frankly expressed, of the duty of the South, and of the policy which should govern the deliberations of the National Convention in the selection of our can-

You will perceive that-as lawyers say-I have travelled out of the record, in my remarks, as I had to do only with the Vice-Presidency. But as I am no candidate-am one of the sovereigns before whom these august personages must come-having nothing to conceal, and no motive of action save the good of the country, I can afford to speak my sentiments as becomes an American Freeman.

With my wishes for your success and happiness, I am, as ever, your ob't. serv't. GID. J. PILLOW.

To Gen. L. H. MONTGOMERY, Editor of Little Rock

SEVENTH DISTRICT ELECTOR.

PULASKI, April 1, 1856. The democracy of the 7th district are soon to meet in convention, for the purpose of selecting some one as district elector in the coming Presi-

dential contest. The opposition are making vigorous efforts to effect a thorough organization, and if we interpret the omens aright, they will contest the next battle field with a dogged obstinacy. In view of this fact, the democracy ought to put forward her best men as standard bearers, and in connection with It surely cannot mean that-for no one can res- the post of district elector, I suggest the name of THOMAS J. BROWN of Giles, our able and talented

Senator in the last Legislature. Mr. B. made his maiden canvass last summer. when he entered the list as our candidate for the Senate, and though opposed to one of the oldest of the know-nothing champions, he bore our banner gallantly, and came out with an overwhelming majority. Possessing all the attributes of personal popularity and a high order of talent; a bold, eloexpression of the wish, if not hope, that the ELACK | quent and fearless speaker; as well as a close, logknow-nothing allies throughout the Union, to de- gency. Though he does not desire to undertake the arduous duties of the post, he would not feel Well, everybody knows that the know-nothing at liberty to decline, and would carry into the con-

of the democratic ticket at Cincinnati, in June next. This was all. The reason of his success is, that by turning the eggs over he kept the yolks about the middle of the albumen. If still the yolks will after cement of the marriage of R. W. Wolf to Mary
L. Lamb. "The wolf and the lamb shall lie down
together, and a little child shall lead them"—after
a while,

a while find its way through the white to the shell,
and when it does so, the eggs will spoil. Hens understand this fact; as is well known they turn over
their eggs on which they set at least daily.—Couna while find its way through the white to the shell,

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE. San Francisco, March 1, 1854.

COLU QIA, April 4 1856. Messas, Epirons: In as rough as you have noticed, In the journey to our El Donalo, the traveller eardly recovered from the effects of his encounter with the storm-god off Hatteras, ere he is apprized by the report of

ne brass four in the steamer's bow, that he is at Aspinwall. The "noise and confusion "attendant upon the hour of departure for California, out Babels Babel. Late comers by the noon failway trains burry up the gangways fearful of being too late. In one corner of the ladies' saloon, is a roup, whose firm intergrasp of hands, silent lips and noistened eyes, betoken a deep sorrow at the near prosence of the hour of a long separation. That noise upon the quarter deck is from a beyy of fast boys who are bastily imbihing a parting drink with one, of whom their latest ms may prove those shouts of thoughtless rev-

> At length the order for all but passengers to go ashore s given. Hurried and tearful adieus are spoken-the gangplanks bend under the rush to the pier-the hawsers are let go and hauled in, and the staunch, ficet and beautiil "Illinois," this, the 5th day of February, 1856, moves with graceful sir into the stream, amid the roar of the signal gun, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the reitersted cheers from the crowd, which darken the wharves, and sides, and rigging of neighboring shipping.

While moving slowly down the Aurrous towards the broad Atlantic, a cordon, formed of the bodies and limbs of a delegation from Africa, is thrown across the extreme after-part of the steamer. In front, walks the inflexible purser, who, unwilling to carry "dead heads," or skulkers, examines our tickets, pockets one, returns a check and we pass to the rear. On reaching the Hook, the veteran pilot (a default of his services thus far would vitiate our insurance) is discharged, and with a cargo of "skulkers," is soon bending sail and oar for the city. With accelerated speed, night soon comes on, and in the morning the shores of Jersey and our gallant steamer are in a fog .-Another day discloses the proximity of Hatteras by the rising winds, the plunging of the strong-ribbed steamer. and the numerous contributions to Neptune which appear to have been levied on many undulating stomachs. The voyager upon the great deep does not realize its extent, rom the simple fact that all around him is water-for the area of ocean actually visible it small-but it is the continued, onward progress of the vessel-ever onward through a w.lderness and towards a horizon of water. with no land in sight, that affords a conception of the vastness, the immensity, the eternity, almost, of the sea .-Passing the Lesser Bahamas, we are reminded that one of the group, though barren and uninhab ted, is yet rich in historic associations, for upon that sterile spot first appeared the light to Columbus and his discontented crew on the evening previous to his recorded discovery of land, and though not first trodden by the foot of the great adrenturer, it may be said to have been the first land seen by him west of the Canaries.

On the sixth day we were in a warm, sunny, and beautiful clime, amid perpetual, glorious summer. We had been run ning all day between the mountains on the east coast of Cuba and the high mountains and hills of St. Domingo, and rapidly approaching the loftier mountains of Jamaica. The sights and scenery were animating and stirring in the extreme. The night was magnificent. The full orbed moon shone with that clear, silver light, seen only in the tropics. The milky-way was glittering and resplandent with stars, whose brilliancy and beauty vere scarce dimmed by the nearer and greater light of the moon, and the bouyant, fresh and balmy tropical winds, the protound, measureles sea and the starry roof of the universe far toward heaven. inspired thoughts of happier worlds. Passing by Port Royal in the morning, up the arm of the sea towards Kingston, the gorgeous beauty and the splendor of tropical scenery meet the eye on every side. The horizon on either hand is bounded by mountains which rise in majesty and grandeur till their neaks are almost blended with the sture of a torrid clime. As the steamer is being anchored at Kingston, the novel spectacle is presented of a up one of the after gangways, and emptying their loads of Anthracite, singing the while their old plantation airs, return by the forward plank, thus forming a kind of eclipse of the wheel-house, Most of the passengers now go ashore to take a look at this dilapidated and rotting city, and not a few return laden with bricks from "old Jamaica" The plantations throughous the Island are in waste, their lotmer workers living a life of indolent, dissolute and thieving freedom,(?) more beggarly and degraded than the Lascaroni of Italy. Not a fresh streak of paint breaks the nonotony of the grey old buildings which compose Ja-

maios's once prosperous commercial metropolis.

The cause of this wide-spread financial and industrial decay and ruin is simply emancipation and the attempt to enhatitute free labor in the cultivation of slave products in a torrid climate. The secret or motive power in British West India emancipation is discerned not in the labors and eloquence of a Wilberforce, a Fox, and a Clarkson, but in the cupidity and selfishness of the East India Company, who knowing that the introduction of free labor would be followed by pecuniary blight and ruin to their western rivals, sought to build up their own aggrandizement on the ruins of all the West India Islands-those "gems of the tropics." And believing that Britain's example would be imitated by the French and Spanish Governments, and expecting, after the annihilation of competition in the west, to supply from the pla'ns of Hindostan, the world's demand for all tropical staples, that (then) powerful company, which dictated to the (Arene, laid their behests on a supple Parliament, and the world rang with loud acclaim at the humanity (?) of

England. The sequence to that measure is the financial ruin of Jamaica, whilst the squalid poverty, the vice and crime of her liberated (?) population furnish a fine commentary upon the policy and philanthropy of that plan of emanic pation.

The rain of British West India is complete, but the aggrand zement of her more powerful rival in the anticipated monopoly is less apparent, for to this day American Cotton feeds the looms of England, and her markets and warehouses are supplied with other staples from the broad savannahs of the South, and that beautiful but misgoverned Island which must one day be ours. But notwithstanding this decay and rujo, the natural advantages of the Island and are unsurpassed, for, to a climate most delightful, is added a soil fertile and exhaustless as the prairies of our own Great West, and teeming with all the rich fruits and products of the tropics.

Kingston stands upon a broad p'ain at the base of lofty countains. The streets, laid out with chess board reguarity, are lined on either side with the Orange tree, the Coson, Banana, Plaintain and the waving Palm. Flowers of every kind flourish in perpetual bloom in the gardens and clothe in a varied and gorge sus drapery every lattice and portico. And the vistas being t ese sublime mountains and the heaving, solemn sea, the spot is one of the loveliest on earth,

Visiting the military grounds, we saw, upon drill, a regiment of blacks in red and white, and a martial band of similar hue and dress, of thirty performers. In honor of the assemblage of freemen precent, the hand, led by an Englishman, played Yankee Doodle and Hail Odumbia, and never did I hear those stirring national airs with such a glow of pride and love of my own native land as when listening to their performance at sunset by a band of blacks, on a foreign soil, under the wgis of the British Lion, and amid the symbols and results of monarchical rule on every

Leaving Kingston, after less than three days in the Carribbean sea, we land at Aspinwall and cross to Panama by railroad in less than one-twelth of the old muck time, viz: three hours instead of two days, and the re-embarkation takes place in a very short time; and the rapid passage by cars, wherein you scarce inhale the miasmas of river of swamp, and the speedy transfer to the deck of the Pacific steamer, where you respire the fine breezes of Panama bay, have transfermed what was one; a day or two of more or less exposure, vexation and toll into a brief episode in the journey, and a welcome relief from the tedium and languous of the long days at sea.

For the consummation of the great desideratum of an iron union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with so much toil and so vast an expenditure of money, and in the face of unexampled difficulties and obstacles, the world in largely indebted to the wise forecast, energy and preseverance of one of the most public spirited and wealthy citizens of our Union, who holds, deservedly, a high rank aamong the liberal and honorable merchants and commer cial princes of our land, Wm. M. Aspinwall, of New York As the cars carry us to the very verge of the vast Pacific. we have no time to survey modern Panama; to look at the Cathedral and churches despoiled of their rich plate and pretended relics by such rapacious tribute gatherers as the English buccaneer, Morgan; the massive wall, able yet though gradually crumbling to ruin, to withstand even Angle French cannon, nor the ruins of the ancient city from whence went forth the ruthless Pinarro against the ticket has not the smallest vestige of hope without | test all the zeal and enthusiasm of youth, together | mild and pesceable Incas of Peru. But we step directly from the pier into one of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steam harber boats, and in a few minutes are walking the deck of the beautiful steamship John L. Stephens, named for the celebrated tourist, now deceased, author of "Travels in Egypt, Arabia Pertia, and the Holy Land," and more recently distinguished for extensive and minute researches and explorations in Central America. The Stephens is one of the best modelled, elegant, well ventilated, and fleet steamers

that ply in these western waters. The whole coast from Panama to San Francisco bears unmistakable evidence of its volcanie nature. Mountains so lefty that their summits are ever cloud-capped, and between deep-dark fissures and ravines never penetrated by the sun-light.

Touching at Acapulco for coal, water, etc., the passengers amuse themselves by throwing dimes into the bay to see the little native, copper-colored impadive and regain them; and though performed by the little brats in most Eden like nakedness, this feat is often witnessed with entire com-posure by the lady portion of the spectators.

Above Cape St. Lucas we passed the remains of the nournful wreck of the Independence. Of the number of sengers by that ill fated craft, two hundred were "in he deep bosom of the Ocean buried," and their bodies now est beneath the green ware, or bleach and perish on the onely and desolate sands of Marguerrita island. An old wrock or dismantled vessel is a melancholy and ansightly object anywhere. They may be found in all lat-

itudes scattered along the Atlantic coast from Hallfax to the Equator, sometimes on a rock bound shore and some-times upon the shelving beach, where the sands and the shells rise daily higher around the shattered bark as if emulous to yield her a fitting burial. There is a mute eloquence in a wreck which appeals to the strong nature, telling of hopes blighted, power and energy crushed, peril ensuntered and fierce struggles ending, maybap in the death of many a brave man. The white wings that awelled to the ocean breeze and the cordage through which it whistled are gone, and rust, decay and the barmacle mar the proudest ships that ever delighted the heart of a true Below San Diego, in Lower California, we saw, at a die

tance of 150 miles, mountains of an altitude of 10,000 feet, whose towering and majestic heads, hoary with the frosts, and crowned with the snows of centuries, and glistening is the rays of a sun just sinking "to rest where His islands of refreshment lie," in the calm, but mighty western sea, presented a scene of surpassing sublimity and graudeur.

But we are now entering the "Golden Gate," the perspec tive of many a sanguine youth looming with piles of glit-tering ore, which he will be quite as likely to realize in the naccessible heaps of dust and coin in the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co., et id omas genus, as in the result of his own earnings and good fortune.

Sin Francisco, March 1, 1856.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

PURDY, March 28, 1856. MESSES, EDITORS :- I thought long ere this to have transmitted you the good news from old Mo-Nairy, with regard to the election on the first Saturday in March, but owing to absence and a pressure of business, I have been unable to do so. If you have not yet authentically heard the result, suffice it to say that the democracy have made a clean sweep from Sheriff down to Register, by majorities from two hundred down.

Since the assembling of the late know-nothing convention at Philadelphia, which resulted in the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, many of those who had connected themselves in this section of the country with the so-called American party have repudiated the tickets; giving for their reason the disorganizing character of the convention-there having been no general concert of action among its members calculated to redound to the presperity of the country, or to build up any party upon a firm national basis-in other words they have proclaimed the party disbanded, and sits members left free to act as their inclination may ead them. There is a great change in the political complexion of old McNairy, and the revolution s daily progressing. The people can never be brought to the support of FILLMORE, with DONELson on the ticket. The attempt to cover the political sins of Andrew J. Donetson with the garb of ANDREW JACKSON will have a tendency in this section to drive the honest portion of the know-nothing party from the support of FILLMORE.

The people of the whole South should open their eyes to the fact, that there is not the most remote ility of electing Mr. FILLMORE. Can be carry a single State? is an enquiry we have often heard made, without being able to answer it, except in the negative. Past elections have fully demonstrated that the South will never sustain the new fangled doctrines of know-nothingism, with its alliance to black republicanism in the North. With this view of the case it becomes the know-nothings of the South to consider well into what part of the balance they throw their weight. They are but a handful, but their influence may tell wonderfully upon the future destiny of the country. In voting for FILLMORE they will be indirectly aiding the black republicans of the North, whose sole object is to throw the election of President and Vice President into the House of Representatives.

If other portions of the State will do as well as old McNairy, we will carry the State the next Presidential election by ten thousand majority

MACLIN CROSS is our candidate for Probate Judge in this county. He is a retired lawyer, a man well qualified to do honor to the station, and sound on the great questions of the day. He is thus far with-

Our district convention will, in all probability, centre upon J. F. HUDDLESTON, Esq , as Elector for this district, and I am confident a better selection could not be made. If he is put upon the electoral ticket, he will carry a larger vote for the democra-

NOW RECEIVING-SPRING STOCK. BOOTS AND SHOES.; AM now getting in my SPBING STOCK of BOOT AND SHOES, which is large and well assorted for adies and Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children. JOHN RAMAGE,



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HEDGE PLANT. Large supply of fresh Osage Coursed and for sale by T. WELLS, Sign of the Man and Mortar, on Market, opposite april Union street, Manufally.

TOUCH US GENTLY, TIME. BY HARRY CORNWALL.

This beautiful prayer must have been breathed by Barry Cornwall's heart, while sitting at his quiet fire-side, looking to the face of his aweet wife, and rocking the cradle of his "golden-tressed Adelaide"

Touch us gautly, Time,
Let us glide down thy stream
Gently—as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet dream!
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three:
One is lost—an angel find
To the saure overhead!

Touch as gently, Time,
We've not proud nor soaring wings;
Our ambition, our content,
Lies in little things.
Humble voyagers are we
O'er life's dim unsounded soa,
Seeking only some calm clime;
Touch us gently, gentle Time.

Dust we were, and dust to be, Dust upon us, dust about; Dust on everything we see; Dust within us, dust withe Saith the preacher—"Dust to Dust Let them mingle, for they must,

Dust we raise upon the road. Dust we broath in dancing bust infests our home abode, Dust, a palt, is over all;
'Tis the housewife's daily dread;
Dust, the emblem of the dead. When the sky above is fair,

And the sun upon us streams,
Floats the dust throughout the air;
Gleaming in its fallen beams,
Every mote is like a man,
Dancing gaily while he can.

Ere the tempest gathers strong, Blows at times the warning gust, O'er the plains it sweeps along, Tempest's thrall a cloud of dust, Every mote is like a man, Flying from oppression's van. New the swollen clouds grow dark, Comes the long expected flood, Falling deluge like and stark, Dust is besten down to mud;

So are times when men must grove! In the palace as the hovel. Thus we are but motes of dust, On the ground and in the air, Blown by pieusore, fear and Just, Beaten down to low despair; Born of dust to come to dust; Let us mingle for we must!

OURNEY OF AMERICAN SAILORS THROUGH

CHINA. The North China Herald, of December 29th, gives the following account of the transit of a party of American sailors through China:

"On Friday sennight a party of four American sailors arrived at Shanghai, who caused no little curiosity when it was ascertained that they had traveled under escort all the way from Corea. It appears that these men belonged to the whaler Two Brothers, of New Bedford. They sailed in her to the Pacific in June, 1854, and last summer they state, that being kept on short commons and ill treated by their captain, they look one of the ship's boats and made their escape to the coast of rea, being at the time to the Northward; their boat was stove in on the beach, but they received a kind reception by the natives, who fed them and kept them amongst them for a whole month, after which the proper authorities having been communicated with, they were sent on horseback through Manchuria to the Great Wall, where they were delivered up to the Chinese Mandarin, and forwarded to Pekin. The first night of their arrival in the Northern Capital, they were visited by Russian missionaries, who gave them food and clothing;

mostly in writing. After remaining at Pekin about three weeks the Russians told them that the Emperor of Chi na had presented them with some silver, and they were to be sent down to Shanghai-the money they never saw; but on the road to this port they were very scantly supplied with copper cash; they received only forty cash per day at starting, which sum was subsequently reduced to ten cash a day until they approached this district, when they were paid about two hundred cash per day. They speak well of their treatment, both in Cores and Manchuria, but disparage their treatment in China .-They say that they traveled through a highly cultivated country between this and Pekin, and passed through a great many fine cities, which were ex-ceedingly populous. Unfortunately they appear to be very unsophisticated young men, from twenty to twenty-four years of age, and did not pront much by their opportunities of travel. In all the resting places they were kept in prisons, and in Corea and Manchuria they never saw a woman they were jealously kept from the Fauquis."

A Model Widowes -He begins to think of No. 2 before the weed on his hat loses its first gloss. May be seen assisting young girls to a seat in church, or to order carts off dry crossings, for pretty feet that are waiting to cross over. Is convinced he was never made to live alone. His children must be looked after, or, if he hasn't any, he would like to be looked after-himself. Draw. a deep sigh every time a dress rattles past him with a female in it. Is very particular about the polis of his boots or the fit of his glove; thinks he locks very interesting in black. Don't walk out in publie much with his children; when he does, taken tic candidate, in my opinion, than any other man. | the youngest ! Revives his old taste for moonlight and poetry; pities single men with all his heart wonders how they contrive to exist! Reproves little John for saying "Pa!" (when he meets him in the street.) Sets his face against the practice of women going home "alone and unprotected" from evening meetings. Tells the widows his heart aches for 'em! Wouders which of all the damsels he sees, he shall make up his mind to marry! Is sorry that he shall be onliged to disappoint them all but one! Has long since preferred orange bloseoms to the cypress wreath. Starts some fair day and re-furnishes his house from garret to cellar; hangs his wife's portrait in the attic, (shrouded with old blankets,) and marries a playmate of

his eldest daughter. THE MODEL WINOW .- She wouldn't wear her veil up on any account. Thinks her complexion fairer than ever, in contrast with her sables. Sends back her dress because the fold of crape on the new skirt isn't deep mourning enough. Steadily refuses to look in the direction of a dress coat forone week. Wonders if that handsome Tompkins. who passes her window every day, is sane enough to think sie will ever marry again! Is very fond of drawing off her glove and resting her little white hand on her black bonnet, thinking it would be suggestive of an early application for the same. Concludes to give up house-keeping and try boarding at a botsi. Accepts Tompkins' invitation to "attend the children's concert, just to please little Tommy! Tommy is delighted and thinks Tompkins a very fine gentleman to give him so much candy and so many little bon bons. His mamma begins to admit certain little alleviations of her sorrow, in the shape of protracted conversations, walks, rides, calls, &c.

She cries a little when Tommy asks her if she has not forgotten to plant the flowers in a certain cemetery. Tompkins comes in and thinks her than ever, smilling through her tears. Tommy is sent out into the garden to make "pretty dirt pies," (to the utter demolition of a new frock and trousers,) and returns very unexpectedly to find mamma's cheeks very rosy, and to be tossed up in the air by Tompkins, who declares himself his "new, new papa!

A BLACK REPURLICAN BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC (PA) CONVENTION. - Just before the close of the Demoeratic Convention yesterday, Mr. West. Cameon, the presiding officer, who is a sort of unpolshed jewel in the casket of humanity, said he would take great pleasure in introducing to the convention a genuine Black Republican. Stepping to the O.P. side of the stage, he in the most approved stage fashion led to the foot lights a "colored gem'an" connected with the establishment, who rolled his eyes and showed his pearly teeth, as, with cap under arm, he became the recipient of

"This is the gentleman, gentlemen," said Wes.
"He is unadulterated, as you can perceive at a glance; and though a Chase man, I am aware he is a friend of ours. (Sensation.) After we adjourn he has got to clean out the pit and rake up our tobacco antecedents. Shall he do it for nothing, or will the Democracy pitch in a few quarters for his benefit? Out with your money gentlemen!"

In a minute a shower of coin fell upon the stage. The "Black Republican" at first tried to catch the pieces in his hat, but they came so fast that, he at last crammed his hat in his pocket, and commenced grabbing with both hands. As he kept "bobbin around," in search of the silver, now grinning, and again exclaiming "gor a'mighty," as the money fell in showers, he kept the Convention in a continual roar. By the help of the reporters, who, we are confident, passed over to him all they gathered up, he secured a double handfull of silver. Judge Fling, the Vice President of the Convention, then led him to the prompter's wing, and with the ex-clamation, "exit nigger," bowed him off. This ex-cited a prolonged roar of laughter.

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poem has lately appeared in London, called "The Angel in the House," which is destined to be widely read in the form of a love poem. All the men of note in this contry who have read it, atamp it with the highest approbation.—Boston Poet.

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But this is not all. He has given us a kind of political history of modern Spain. His book will make Spanish pol-ities, and Spanish partisanship, as familiar to the Ameri-can reader as the conchology of his own "Hards" and "Softs." The account given of M. Soule's diplomacy, of his heroism, is not the least interesting chapter in the work, and the description of the Ravolution of 1845, and of the flight of Queen Cristina and of the San Luis Cabinet, in graphic, instructive and interesting.
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